

## The Sun

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## Call the New Congress for the Sake of the Empty Treasury.

If President Wilson does not call the new Congress until the Treaty of Peace is signed and he is back on his job as Chief Magistrate of the nation, the United States Government may go on the financial rocks.

There are billions of dollars of war bills still unpaid. Bureaucratic squander still goes on with reckless disregard of the consequences. The Government has borrowed from the banks, is constantly borrowing from them stupendous amounts on short time certificates. To meet this prodigious borrowing rivers of revenues must flow into the Treasury.

The country, to be sure, has at last the new revenue law, framed to relieve American cash drawers and American pockets of \$60,000,000,000 to be handed out in taxes. But can the Treasury get from it the much needed six billions? Surely not by tens of millions; probably not by hundreds of millions.

In the first place in fixing the new tax rates on business profits and incomes of 1918 it was assumed by the Congress financiers that profits and incomes of that year would equal those of 1917. As a matter of fact, however, the annual reports for 1918 of thousands of taxpayers all the way from gigantic steel corporations and opulent copper mines to modest factories and struggling businesses have since shown that inordinately higher wages and general costs have eaten up in the aggregate vast receipts which in 1917, with much lower costs, would have been net income and clear profit.

It is very simple to calculate that if a given tax on a given amount of profits in an industry will yield, say, \$1,000,000 of revenue to the Treasury, a tax half again as high on the same profits will yield \$1,500,000. But it is very easy to understand that if the profits shrink from the \$1,000,000 to, say, \$700,000, the half as high again tax will yield only about as much revenue as was gathered before; that if the profits go still lower to, say, \$500,000, the higher tax will produce much less than before.

Profits of American industry and business for 1918 may show a shrinkage from 1917 of billions of dollars. Such vanished profits mean vanished taxes, whatever the tax rate. In the second place it was intended to have a great mass of new or higher taxes on wines and liquors, soft drinks, tobacco, railroad tickets, luxuries and the like go into operation weeks and even months ago with or at a set time after the enactment of the law. But the long delay first in getting the revenue measure through Congress and then in getting it signed by the President held back the beginning of all such revenues. Every hour of delay cost the Treasury big money. Millions and millions which thus would have poured into the internal revenue offices if the measure had become law promptly are now lost to the Treasury. They will never be regained. That water has gone over the dam forever.

In the third place, thousands of American citizens who paid material income taxes for 1917 at the lower rates will pay none at all for 1918 at the higher rates, because in the former year they were earning good salaries or making good incomes at their regular occupations, while in the latter year they were in the service of their country at non-taxable pay.

Yet another financial disappointment awaits the Treasury, already in sore need. The Government's old bills, which the intended six billions of taxes were to help to pay, were sadly underestimated. They will be at least a billion dollars more than was calculated. They may run far worse than that. Add to this misfortune the possibility that the forthcoming loan may not be a success—and if the bonds or notes are not the right kind on the right terms and conditions, there is every chance that it will not be a success—and the Treasury will be not merely in tight but in desperate straits.

However much President Wilson may be absorbed in the League of Nations to the exclusion of almost every

practical question under the sun, whatever of his time he feels he must devote to the nations, races and tribes of the earth beyond those within our own boundaries, however little he thinks he can spare for anything else, he should take the few minutes necessary to call the new Congress of the United States into extraordinary session after the fourth day of March, on the eve of his departure back to the League of Nations.

We may covenant with the Paris delegates to make a financial carnival at our expense for the whole wide world, or we may not. That remains to be seen. But certain it is that we cannot pay for all the nations, races and tribes on God's footstool, we cannot pay for ourselves alone, from a Treasury of yawning emptiness.

Let President Wilson call the new Congress.

## Why America Loves Lafayette.

President Wilson has written a sentiment for inscription on the monument to Lafayette which is to be erected in Mount Vernon Square in the city of Baltimore, and this is what he has composed:

"LAFAYETTE, immortal because a self-forgetful servant of justice and humanity. Beloved by all Americans because he acknowledged no duty more sacred than to fight for the freedom of his fellow men."

The second sentence of this literary production gravely misrepresents the American attitude toward LAFAYETTE. That great Frenchman is indeed beloved by Americans, but not because "he acknowledged no duty more sacred than to fight for the freedom of his fellow men." Not the general sympathy of LAFAYETTE with freedom, but his specific acts to help Americans win their freedom endeared him to men of Washington's generation and keep his memory green to-day. Had LAFAYETTE been unable to come to America and fight for our cause, had he been unable to help us in our hour of need, no such sentiment as five generations of patriots here have cherished for him would have existed, no matter what duty he did or did not acknowledge.

Mr. Wilson's idealism is no doubt admirable, but the American people look below a man's sentiments, and ask what his deeds are; and the most praiseworthy sentiments unaccompanied by acts receive mighty little consideration from the men in the street who make public opinion.

## The Right of Manufacturers to Control Prices.

How far does the law permit a manufacturer to control the price at which the goods that he makes shall be sold after he has parted with his title to an original purchaser? This question has recently been passed upon by Judge AUGUSTUS N. HAND in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The view which he has taken of the law is more favorable to manufacturers than those expressed or implied in earlier decisions.

The precise question before Judge HAND was whether a manufacturer who sold only to dealers who would agree in turn that they would sell only to consumers and at specified prices thereby violated the provisions of the well known Sherman act, which provides that every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations shall be illegal, and that persons who enter into such a contract shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Judge HAND finds nothing in the Sherman act itself or in any decision of an Appellate Court construing it which prevents a single trader from rejecting a customer because he does not like the prices at which the customer resells his goods, or otherwise disapproves of his customer's mode of doing business. This being so, he argues that the fact that the manufacturer extends his policy of refusing to sell the goods which he makes to any one of many customers who may insist upon cutting prices cannot make the manufacturer's act any more illegal than it would be if confined to a single person. He says:

"It is impossible to see how a single person may choose one customer or reject one customer without imprudently and not separately select or reject a number of customers with equal freedom."

There is a case which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1911 which at first blush seems in conflict with this decision by Judge HAND. In that case it appeared that an Indiana corporation was engaged in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines under a secret formula. Its practice was to sell its medicines to jobbers and wholesale druggists, who in turn sold them to retail druggists for sale to consumers. It fixed not only the price of the sales which it made itself to jobbers and wholesale dealers, but also the retail prices which consumers were to be charged. This system of contracts was held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be a combination destructive of competition, injurious to the public interest and void. The prevailing opinion was written by Mr. Justice HORSE; and all the other members of the court concurred with the exception of Mr. Justice LUTHER, who took no part, and Mr. Justice HOLMES, who dissented.

Judge HAND distinguishes this case in the Supreme Court from that before him by saying that the sales by the manufacturing concern to various purchasers accompanied by contracts fixing the prices of resales were held to be an unlawful restraint of trade; and he argues that the opinion of the Supreme Court therein was not broad enough to prohibit a manufacturer from choosing only such customers as should be satisfactory to him. Judge HAND was evidently strongly im-

pressed by the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice HOLMES, in which that learned Judge said:

"I think that we greatly exaggerate the value and importance to the public of competition in the production and distribution of an article as fixing a fair price. What really fixes that is the competition of conflicting desires. We none of us can have as much as we want of all the things that we want. Therefore we have to choose. As soon as the price of something that we are willing to give up other things to have, that we cease to buy it and we buy something else. . . . I cannot believe that in the long run the public will profit by this court permitting knaves to cut reasonable prices for some ulterior purpose of their own and thus to impair, if not to destroy, the production and sale of articles which it is assumed to be desirable that the public should be able to get."

Presumably the question in the form in which it was presented to Judge HAND will eventually go to the Supreme Court of the United States; and its decision there will necessarily be of great importance to manufacturers throughout the country.

## Does the Income Tax Law Need a Tongue as Well as Teeth?

Not with the coming of peace do the aphorisms of the dead wall disappear. These sententious bits of literature, used with more or less success in every campaign of the period of belligerency seem to have become attached to the affections of officials. What was helpful to the army and navy in the days of enlistments, to the philanthropic organizations in their drives, and to the Treasury Department in all the Liberty Loan campaigns, is to be used next by the Internal Revenue Bureau "to stimulate early and full payment" of income taxes. Samples are out:

"You stand up for the national anthem. Now stand up and pay your income tax."

"If you didn't serve over there you can serve over here by paying your income tax."

Quality may be lacking, but the willingness to arouse is there. The curious thing about the use of these aphorisms—"slogans" is what some insist upon calling them—is that there should be need to arouse. The use of aphorisms intended to stimulate enlistments was natural enough until selective service arrived; but there were no draft "slogans." The value of epigrammatic appeals for money uttered by the relief organizations was obvious, for there was no law on the books which would bring out contributions. The mottoes of the various Liberty Loan campaigns were to have been expected, for nobody could be compelled to buy a bond.

But why the epigrammatic appeal to the citizen who falls within the provisions of the income tax law? Do the teeth of the statute need the tongue of persuasion behind them? When your Wall Street man sees a poster on a fence telling him that "Uncle SAM still has a big job ahead of him; help him by paying your income tax now," he smiles, for he knows that unless he has paid at least a quarter of his tax by March 15 Big Bill EDWARDS will sit on him.

The terse words of the revenue act, providing punishment for all who do not obey it, have been apothegm enough for him. Perhaps the idea is to bring about the payment on March 15 of the whole tax by a large number of persons. The citizen knows, however, that the Government will struggle along between installment days; and he figures that if the plan of part payments was not financially safe it would not have been used. He has a statute behind his conscience. If he pays the whole reckoning on March 15 or before, it may be in order to get rid of further bookkeeping. The epigrams of the Internal Revenue Bureau seem to say to him, however: "Congress never intended to permit installment payments by those who can pay in full; are you one?"

What will be the next apothegm campaign of the Government in the enforcement of a law? Possibly the forty-eight States will be asked to adopt concurrent epigrams for the easy use of that "concurrent power" mentioned in the constitutional amendment relative to Rum. If the Internal Revenue Bureau believes it can make the collection of income taxes less painful by means of chat, intimate little talks from the signboards, surely there are possibilities along the lines of Sobriety Slogans. We may see something in this tone:

"Turn off and enter dryness without a shiver."

"H2O is all the go."

"You may as well stop now."

The publicity expert of the League of Nations might take heart from the popularity of "slogan" advertising.

## The Democratic Campaign.

It is the plan of the Democratic National Committee, which has just elected HOMER S. CUMMINGS of Connecticut as chairman, to begin the national campaign of 1920 at once, and to carry it on with particular vigor in the Middle West and West. Mr. CUMMINGS is to have the assistance of two vice-chairmen, J. BRUCE KREMER of Butte, Mont., and SAMUEL B. AMPOX of Wichita, Kan.

The campaign of 1912 was carried on under such peculiar circumstances that it was impossible to figure from its result any reasonable scheme for the maintenance of Democratic control in the nation. Democratic victories in the Congress struggle of 1914 and the Presidential canvass of 1916, however, gave the Southern Democrats the idea that their hold on power could be continued through a political union with the West, where they thought they detected unmis-

takeable signs of deep antagonism to the Republican party. The Democratic South and the anti-Republican West were to be joined in permanent alliance.

The fatal defects in this plan were that the Solid South was sold only for itself, and the West was not anti-Republican. Perhaps if the Southern politicians in Washington had been able to see beyond the boundaries of their own districts they might have fixed up some sort of deal with some Westerners. The Southern rulers of the Democratic party, however, could not see beyond the ends of their noses, and their selfishness would inevitably have blocked their scheme had there been in fact any desire on the part of the West to abandon the Republican party permanently. The West gave its answer in the Congress elections of last year, when even the personal appeal of President WILSON did not avert the rebuke the electors of that region were bent on administering to him and his party because of their economic ignorance, their administrative blundering and their political maladroitness.

Chairman CUMMINGS has a hard and thankless task before him. The Westerners who flitted with the Democratic party have learned their lesson. They are not going to be deceived again, if they ever have been deceived, by the advances of the Democrats. They do not want KITCHIN in the saddle again.

Senator JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS of Illinois, who wrote and introduced last fall a resolution approving in advance whatever it might please President WILSON to do in the management of our foreign affairs, attempted in a speech in the Senate on Monday to answer the addresses delivered in opposition to the proposed League of Nations by Senator BORAH and Senator REED. He made a poor flat of the job, as may be seen from the fact that he found it necessary for his purposes to misrepresent the advice against entangling alliances given to his countrymen by GEORGE WASHINGTON. Said Senator LEWIS:

"It is said that the document (the proposed constitution of the League of Nations) violates our policy against alliances with foreign Governments as opposed by WASHINGTON. I answer that the document prevents what WASHINGTON opposed—partial alliances with America with any foreign country, even were her statesmen inclined."

Nowhere in the Farewell Address can be found a single paragraph, sentence, phrase, locution or word about "partial alliances." In that profound and solemn message WASHINGTON did not once speak of "partial alliances." There is in it nothing to indicate that he at any time while preparing it gave thought to "partial alliances." What WASHINGTON wrote is easily accessible to everybody; what WASHINGTON meant is easily comprehensible to every human being who is not a lackwit. His essential words were:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. . . . We may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies."

If Senator LEWIS did not know what WASHINGTON wrote, which is incredible, he was guilty of impudence in attempting to discuss WASHINGTON's words; and if he did know what WASHINGTON wrote, and deliberately misrepresented it, he was guilty of something much graver. In either case, Senator LEWIS displayed an especial unfriendliness to discuss seriously a question of supreme importance to the present and future welfare of America and every individual American.

Congress does not propose that college students shall take up flying as a course of study. The joint resolution which the Senate has already passed shows that the object of giving to the Secretary of War authority to lend aircraft engines and aircraft equipment is to encourage the development of the factory science of flying, for the loans are to be made to "such educational institutions as provide advanced mechanical and technical instruction." The first application for the loan of aircraft motors and equipment has been made by the College of the City of New York.

Operation of the law of supply and demand will no doubt bring about the next New Year's Eve celebration on the evening of June 30.

By law immigration can be restricted; by duties and guards an influx of criminals can be limited; but no ordinance can control the English language or hinder the tongue from free slang. Returning soldiers are importing a volume of French and English slang; and with this added to our New York street parlance and our Southern and Western and New England colloquialisms, the motley collection of expressions our naturalized citizens originate, it will be difficult to estimate just what part of the American vernacular is the original English.

Sergeant HENRY BRUCEK of East Fifty-first street police station says his five carat diamond ring saved his life when a thug threw a beer bottle at his head and hit the diamond instead, but as beer bottles will soon be a memory only it will not be necessary to equip all policemen with five carat diamond rings.

The War Department announces that the total number of deaths in the army from all causes was 167,444, of which 72,951 occurred in the Expeditionary Forces. The period covered by this tabulation is not given in the despatches, and it must be remembered that further losses from wounds, disease and accident must be expected. The total losses of the navy and the Marine Corps have not yet been officially published. Until they are we cannot know how heavy was the war's toll in lives.

Civilian Trappings.  
The Red Cross Dog—And to think I'll have to go home and wear a mangle!

## PITFALLS OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Ex-Senator Beveridge Points Out Consequences of Making America Part of a World Superstate.

Albert J. Beveridge in North American Review.

Just as the States, in order to form a nation, gave up the right to pass tariff laws or immigration laws, so the nations comprising the international superstate would have to do the same thing.

The argument based upon a comparison of the union of the States into a nation with the proposed union of the nations into a world government would require us to imagine that the States agreed only that they would not fight one another, but still kept the right to make prohibitive migration laws, to regulate the commerce of one to another, to do the same thing with reference to commerce; and, in short, to act in every way as though each State was a sovereign nation. The States would have agreed not to make war among themselves, and yet would left open every subject that might cause hostilities. Is it not plain, then, that this analogy is false—even absurd?

The League can be established only by treaty. This treaty would bind each member nation to make war anywhere and at any time the League decrees. If America becomes a member, we must, of course, repeal that provision of our Constitution which gives to Congress the exclusive power with reference to war. We want to abolish that vital provision of our fundamental law? Do we wish to bind ourselves and our children forever to make war whether we or they want to or not? Even if we did not formally repeal that section of our Constitution, would not the result be the same as if we did? If we did not, would we be pledged in the treaty to make war and Congress would be morally compelled to declare it, as a matter of good faith to our allies, whenever and wherever a majority of them required it?

Of course, if the League treaty is not to bind each member to enforce the judgments of the League, then the treaty would amount merely to a statement that the contracting nations would undertake to be good.

As to the original project of an unlimited international superstate, so fervently proclaimed during the last three years, the only reason given for its failure to prevent wars by the amicable settlement of disputes. But, on the contrary, does not the plan contain the very seeds of strife? Assume the League in existence with big and little nations members of it. Suppose two of the larger nations differ radically on some subject which each honestly thinks it has a right to settle. The matter must be settled by the two Nations, and one of the members of the League, if human nature has not been repealed, would not get as many votes as possible? Would not this result in—would it not compel—such international intrigue and corruption as the world has never seen? And if one of the disputants should prevail by a single vote or fraction of a vote, would the defeated nation and its associates submit? Or would there be a worldwide cry of fraud followed by resistance? Even if it did not result, would not the League dissolve, leaving behind it bitterness and suspicion more intense and long lived than even some wars have produced?

Governments are sometimes changed by revolutions; and revolution in one country sometimes causes war between other countries. For instance, the French Revolution caused the war between Great Britain and France that, in turn, resulted in the Napoleonic wars. Must the League, therefore, interfere with revolutions? If so, on which side?

Suppose a League of Nations had existed at the time of our civil war. If it had intervened in that struggle does anybody doubt what the result would have been? Do we not know that we would have had two nations instead of one? Whoever doubts this should read European history as related to the struggle of the American nation for existence.

Is not the proposed world superstate an agreement to maintain perpetually, by arms if need be, the status of the world as it is at the time the League is formed? Do we not as a member of that League, underwrite for all time to come the international status quo and guarantee to maintain it with American life and treasure? And is this wise or right either for ourselves or for the world?

Do we get into the League we cannot get out. No matter how badly it may be for us, no matter how much we may come to dislike it, we are bound, in honor, to remain in it. If, in desperation, we should break the treaty and release ourselves, would we not thereby invite war upon us by the other members of the League? Even if they generously refrained from attacking us, could they be expected ever to trust us again?

For more than a hundred and thirty years the American nation has progressed along the plain, safe course these men marked out. It has kept us from disastrous foreign entanglements and ruinous foreign complications. It has saved us hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of billions of dollars. Why leave it now to wander through a pathless wilderness of alien interests, racial hatreds, historic animosities?

The situation of the American nation is unique. Geographically it sits on the throne of the world. Its history is that of the evolution of a distinct, separate, and independent people. Its mission is no less than to create a new face on the earth and to present to mankind the example of that happiness and well being which comes from progressive, self-disciplined liberty.

This was the faith of our fathers. By that faith ought we not still to abide?—the American nation the supreme love of our hearts, the highest object of our efforts and our thought—the American nation free of all thought and free of all fear, marching steadily onward toward the destiny to which it is entitled by reason of its place on the globe, the genius of its people, and its orderly institutions of freedom.

## Cannot Include All.

From the Manufacturers Record.  
It is announced that there are 400,000 illiterate persons in this State, not including those who don't know what "freedom of the press" means—New York Sun.

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## THE WAR WORK FUND.

Why is a Limitation Proposed for the Knights of Columbus?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It must be very evident to the most casual readers of daily happenings that inapplicable influences are playing no small part in the determination of the Committee of Eleven of the United War Work agencies to recommend the curtailment of generosity so far as concerns the pro rata disbursing of the last sum of two hundred and odd millions of dollars which was given in good faith by the American public for the direct benefit of our soldiers, sailors and marines.

Two organizations operating abroad, the Salvation Army and the Knights of Columbus, have unconsciously become competitors in popularity with the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of C. especially has been indured with praise and with gratitude on account of its persistent distribution of the various small creature comforts which the boys received at its hands without money and without price.

However, despite all this, it is now proposed to curtail the liberal policy of this organization, limiting the extent of its giving to only 10 per cent. of its allotment.

The overhead charges of this organization, as every one can verify, are astonishingly small. An avoidance of expensive rental, of high salaries for the few who are paid, of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. We ask, therefore, is there any valid reason why, in order to level the work of seven organizations in popular esteem, any one organization should be forced to abandon a successful policy which, according to the promise of President Wilson, was to be protected and preserved?

It would afford interesting reading, to say the least, if the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. knew something in detail as to the way in which these seven organizations have been using and distributing the money entrusted to them.

ELIZABETH MARRITT.  
New York, February 26.

## POLAND'S ASPIRATIONS.

The Proposed State Would Help to Prevent Future Wars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Prince Lichnowsky's convention, according to Poland, expresses the ideas of every Prussian and of most of the other Germans, who suffer from inherited, chronic and incurable delusions about a "Polish danger," defining by that term all Polish activities for a free, independent and united homeland.

Prussia's well known policy was to conquer Poland, to rob Poland of her wealth, destroy all expressions of Polish national life in German Poland, and by all means the reconstruction of a new strong Polish State. The Prussian anti-Polish policy is a thousand years old. Neither the present German revolution nor a League of Nations will modify radically that policy.

Their failure to conquer the western Powers will intensify their aggressiveness against Poland and other Slavic nations. Their national policy will force them to work for an alliance with a reactionary, militaristic Russia, with German Austria and Hungary against the western and southern Slavs and the Latin nations of Europe. Such a combination would threaten France, Poland and the small nations with new wars, disaster and ruin. Should not these considerations induce the Peace Conference to restore to Poland her western boundaries of 1773 and 1792 and the Polish district of Silesia? This must be done:

First, in Justice to Poland.  
Second, for the danger of France, compelled to rely for her safety on the help of 3,000,000 allied Polish bayonets, until the future League of Nations proves its ability to prevent wars.

Third, to make a strong Poland the backbone of a League, composed of Poland, Bohemia, Rumania and Serbia, to bar the German expansionist policy.

Fourth, because the strong Prussian opposition to a restitution of lands stolen from Poland is the best evidence of the vital importance of those provinces to Prussia.

Poland does not demand German territory. She asks only for lands stolen from her by Germany. East Prussia may be a close formation, but Poland, an autonomous province of Poland, or an independent East Prussian republic, or a part of a Baltic republic composed of Baltic provinces modeled after Switzerland. To cut off utterly Germany from Russia is necessary to make a future alliance of Russia and Germany less probable and less dangerous.

To surrender Danzig to the Poles is to confirm a cardinal principle of justice, the restitution of stolen goods. Danzig is Poland's natural outlet to the seas. Danzig was a Polish port to 1792. A Polish Danzig will remove the German Baltic supremacy menacing all countries bordering on the Baltic Sea. Without Danzig a Polish Poland, Poland, Poland, Poland is unthinkable. Poland must possess Danzig, and the Kiel Canal must be internationalized to give a free access to the Atlantic Ocean to Poland and other Baltic countries.

Prince Lichnowsky's statistics about the Poles in German Poland are misleading. That province was forcibly colonized with German settlers. Poles were ruthlessly expropriated. Thousands of Poles were registered as Germans. The statistics include a very great number of German soldiers and German officials. Let German Poland be free for the generation, and the German will form an insignificant minority. Second, that province was forced to recast their Polish nationality, many Germans will be Polishized, many Poles will return to Poland. In time even German East Prussia will be claimed by Poles and again Polishized. The Germans know it and fear it.

Prince Lichnowsky calls the future Polish nation a "Polish anarchy," and refers to "Polish anarchy." Only Prussian blackmailers can be so arrogant. His suggestion of Poland becoming part of a Russian republic and of Germany keeping her eastern boundaries is absurd and malicious.

JULIUS HUPTERT, M. D.  
New Britain, Conn., February 26.

## Bugdom Adopts Military Tactics.

From the Arkansas Gazette.  
Farmers living near Paris, Mo., have become alarmed over the appearance of mysterious bugs, millions of which were seen moving in close formation along the track of a wagon wheel by Dave Bryan, north of this city. Nobody had ever seen their like, and farmers fear they are the advance guard of some crop-devastating pest.

Mer Preference.  
Stella—Does she want matrimonial bonds?  
Stella—No, matrimonial shirt ties.

Useless Superstition.  
Argus boasted of his hundred eyes.  
"What's the use when you won't be able to get anything by winking?" he asked.

## TELLS INCOME TAX ON LIBERTY BONDS

Edwards Explains That Total Exemptions for All Holdings Is \$110,000.

First Loan Untaxable Entire Series Free From Normal Levy and Subject Only to Surtax.

In order that the public may be set right as to the exact exemptions on Liberty Loan bonds William H. Edwards, Internal Revenue Collector for the Second district, made this statement yesterday:

"All Liberty Loan bonds are exempt from the normal tax.

"Bonds of the first loan are entirely exempt from all taxes.

"Second Loan bonds are exempt on amount of principal not to exceed \$45,000. In addition to this there is the original \$50,000 exemption which applies to all bond issues, making a total exemption of \$95,000.